

Britain, which lost its competitive advantage in the 1880s, got stuck in this dispiriting, divisive stage by 1911—miring itself in a century of slow growth, social division, and declining relevance.

So much is at stake here that whichever party provides the needed political leadership could establish itself as the majority party for a long time. Breaking out of the current downward spiral would be as great a contribution as Roosevelt made when he stopped the similarly self-feeding downward spiral of the Great Depression.

This downward spiral is as global as Roosevelt's. Mass unemployment and underemployment is even worse in Europe and most of the developing world, and the reform opportunities are similar. The payroll tax burden on legal, formal sector employment in Brazil, for example, ranges from 52%–72%.

Effective leadership in this cause could call forth an extraordinarily powerful coalition, powerful because it serves the central-most interests both of America as a whole and of giant constituencies:

Organized labor can only continue its decline as long as roughly 50% of the workforce overhangs a loose labor market.

The environment would benefit more from this sort of major increase in the relative price of natural resources than from any other plausible advance.

Women, given leverage by a tighter job market, could close in on wage differentials, open new jobs and shatter many a glass ceiling.

Older people who have lost jobs for decades as lower-paid women have pushed into work and who suffer earlier deaths and more illness as a result could, because of their numbers and propensity to vote, become a political tsunami as they press back in.

The disabled, African-Americans, Latinos, new immigrants, the young and all those concerned about America's social health (be it the well-being of the young, crime or a competitive workforce) have every bit as much at stake.

Business will be divided. The chief opposition will come from the politically mobilized natural resource industries; but the reform's chief beneficiaries, the knowledge and service sectors, now constitute over 80% of the economy.

Some economists suggest that today's unemployment is "natural" and that the economy would explode if we did better. If there is a problem, it certainly is not one of supply. If good work were available, hosts of people would respond—as they did in the first two years of World War II, when the number of people working jumped 35% and the average work week grew 20%.

The problem is demand. Do we have the imagination and courage to see the mass unemployment around us and then to act?

The means to break out are there. The political energy waiting to be tapped is enormous.

What is missing is leadership. Unfunded tax cuts would hurt growth. More training would help those trained find work—but largely at the expense of other marginal workers as long as there is no increase in the total demand for workers. The 1996 welfare reform increases the need for jobs without increasing their supply. Business cycle tweakings don't cause structural change.

Worse, some of America's leaders seem to be headed towards an exclusionary circling of the wagons. However, America is not Britain in 1911. It fires "can't do" leaders. It has the energy and the will to break out.

## IN HONOR OF OUR NATION'S POLICE OFFICERS

### HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in remembering and honoring the people who have put their lives on the line for our Nation's communities.

As you know, this is National Police Week. It is a week for every American to take some time and think about what our Nation's law enforcement officers do everyday. They keep order on our crime-infested streets, talk to young people about safety, drug, and crime prevention, and strive to make our neighborhoods better places to live. And every day they face the reality of being wounded or killed in the line of duty.

Too many of these brave individuals have fallen to heinous crimes. We should pause and reflect on the daily dangers they face in keeping our communities, streets, and neighborhoods free of harm. We should remember the sacrifice these people have made and the heartache their families have endured. And we should honor them for what they have done.

We must be ever vigilant in our efforts to assist the police in keeping our streets safe, our neighborhoods from danger, and our children protected.

I am pleased to join so many of my colleagues in honoring our Nation's law enforcement personnel.

## TRIBUTE TO RICHARD W. CARLSON

### HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to my friend and colleague Richard W. Carlson. Richard Carlson, president and CEO of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB], is resigning from this position after 5 years of dedication to the public broadcasting industry.

Dick brought to CPB a distinguished background in diplomacy, journalism, public service, and business. From 1991 to 1992, he was the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles. He also served as Director of Voice of America and Associate Director of the U.S. Information Agency from 1986 until 1991. He has received 19 major journalism awards, including the prestigious George Foster Peabody Award.

Last month he received a 1997 American Broadcast Pioneer Award, presented annually by the Broadcasters' Foundation. This award is given to individuals who have made legendary contributions within their spheres of influence in the broadcasting industry.

During his tenure at CPB, Dick guided public broadcasters through an intense time of public scrutiny. He responded to this atmosphere in an articulate, bipartisan fashion. In doing this, he exhibited those characteristics that constitute his genuine personality: Intelligence, leadership, evenhandedness, and commitment.

I congratulate my friend Dick Carlson upon this departure and wish him my best as he takes on new challenges.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO PASTOR EMERITUS RALPH G. HOFFMANN

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 15, 1997*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Pastor Emeritus Ralph G. Hoffmann on his 60th-year ordination anniversary as a priest in the Gary Diocese. On Sunday, May 18, 1997, the parish of St. Mary of the Lake in Miller, IN, will honor Monsignor Hoffmann at a Tribute and Toast, which will feature a potluck dinner and several guest speakers.

Monsignor Hoffmann was born in 1911, in Hartford City, IN. He attended school at St. John the Evangelist, in Hartford City, IN, and St. Joseph's College. With the support of his family, Monsignor Hoffmann joined the seminary and studied at St. Gregory and St. Mary of the West, both in Cincinnati, OH. Shortly after his ordination on May 22, 1937, a day he describes as the highlight of his career, Monsignor Hoffmann accepted his first assignments at Holy Trinity Hungarian Catholic Church, in East Chicago, IN; and St. Mary's Church, in Michigan City, IN.

In 1943, Monsignor Hoffmann began the portion of his career for which he is best remembered when he served in the European theater of operations as an Army chaplain during World War II. Assigned to the 83d Infantry Division under the command of Maj. Gen. Robert Macon, Monsignor Hoffmann offered spiritual guidance and moral support to soldiers who took part in the Battles of Normandy, the Hurtgen Forest, Greater France, and the Battle of the Bulge. Before leaving Europe in 1946, he met Gen. George Patton and Gen. Omar Bradley. In addition, he was granted a private audience with Pope Pius XII, where he was asked to discuss the state of Austria. Monsignor Hoffmann was separated from the service in May 1947 with the rank of major.

Upon his discharge from the U.S. Army, Monsignor Hoffmann served several parishes, including St. Dominic, in Bremen, IN; St. Patrick, in Chesterton, IN; and St. Mary of the Lake, in Miller, IN; where he remained for 20 years. Monsignor Hoffmann was also appointed to a variety of organizations within the Catholic Church during his career. In 1958, he became the first director of the Priests' Eucharistic League. In addition, he served as the area moderator of the Council of Catholic Men in 1965, diocesan coordinator of the 41st Eucharistic Congress in 1975, and was appointed Episcopal vicar of the Gary Vicariate in 1976. Eight years later, Monsignor Hoffmann was appointed Episcopal vicar and dean of the St. Matthew Deanery.

In addition to being very active within the church, Monsignor Hoffmann devoted much of his time to public service as well. In 1975, then-Governor Otis Bowen appointed Monsignor Hoffmann to the Indiana Task Force on Migrant Affairs. This task force was comprised of representatives from private and public service agencies, migrant communities, employers of migrants, and concerns members of